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ABSTRACT

This report provides comparative information derived from a national sample of 516 public two-year colleges, highlighting financial statistics for fiscal year, 1992-93. This report provides space for colleges to compare their institutional statistics with national sample medians, quartile data for the national sample, and statistics presented in a variety of formats including tables, bar graphs, and pie charts. The seven sections of the report discuss the following topics: (1) background, objectives, peer groups, ordering reports, obtaining specialized data analyses, and responding to and using the report; (2) limitations of the study and explanations of methods, which includes a section attempting to dispel the myth of the "typical" institution, and sections on calculations; interpretation of proportions, medians, and quartiles; means; and definitions of terms; (3) participation by state and region; (4) revenues per credit full-time equivalent (FTE) student; (5) expenditures per credit FTE student and selected expenditure ratios; (6) credit FTE students per FTE staff and part-time FTE staff; (7) student characteristics (i.e., credit units enrolled, hours attended, and class level); and (8) class size. Appendixes include a list of participating colleges and their peer group classification, and a user's survey for rating the report. (KP)

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATISTICS

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FY 1993 NATIONAL SAMPLE

A National Association of College and University Business Officers' (NACUBO) Project in
Cooperation with the American Association of Community Colleges,
the Association of Community College Trustees, and the
National Center for Educational Statistics

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JC q40 315

**Comparative Financial Statistics
For Public Two-Year Colleges:**

FY 1993 National Sample

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April 1994
Washington, DC

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PREFACE

This report is the 16th in an annual series of comparative data studies of public two-year colleges. It is the result of an intensive six-month study involving three national education associations—the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO), the Association of College Trustees (ACCT), and the American Association of Community College Trustees (AACCT)—as well as the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and 516 community colleges. The study is intended to provide information to community college administrators, representatives of state and local agencies, and federal policy makers.

This report provides comparative information derived from a national sample of 516 public two-year colleges. It contains financial statistics for fiscal year 1992-93 and explanations derived from two surveys of public two-year colleges from across the nation. For the purpose of this study, colleges are defined at the highest district level. Included are multi-college districts and single-college districts. A single-college district may be multi-campus. (For example, Yosemite Community College is a multi-college district comprising Columbia College and Modesto College. Miami-Dade Community College, which is made up of multiple campuses, is treated as a single entity, a multi-campus single-college district.) This report includes:

- Space for colleges to compare their institutional statistics with national sample medians
- Quartile data for the national sample
- Statistics presented in a variety of formats: tables, bar graphs, and pie charts

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The continuation of this project through a 16th year was made possible by funding from NACUBO. In addition, AACC and ACCT provided cooperative support and NCES contributed technical assistance.

Guidance and support were once again provided by the NACUBO Two-Year Colleges Committee, whose members include Judith A. Thorson (chair), Delta College; John T. Boland, Quinebaug Valley Community College; L. T. Parker, Paul D. Camp Community College; Judith Ganschaw, Colorado Community College and Occupational Education System; Thomas R. Hawk, Community College of Philadelphia; Robert W. Jensen, Metropolitan Community Colleges; Wayne R. Powers, Jackson State Community College; and Barbara Gittins, Utah System of Higher Education. Robert S. Sorensen, Indiana Vocational Technical College, is the NACUBO board liaison. They were instrumental in facilitating the project's progress by actively encouraging their colleagues to participate in the study. Thanks to their help, this study enjoyed a high participation rate.

The staff of the NACUBO Center for Institutional Accounting, Finance, and Management devoted both energy and resources to the successful conduct of the study, particularly the data collection and analysis. Robert Shepko was responsible for the computer analysis. Robin Jenkins, Anna Marie Cirino, Phyllis Rossiter Forbes, and Carla Balakgie are acknowledged for their cooperation and support.

A debt of gratitude is owed to K. Scott Hughes, formerly of NACUBO, and Norman Brandt, U.S. Department of Education, who acted as a liaison to NACUBO. They dedicated a great deal of effort and cooperation in the developmental years of this project. Enid B. Jones, AACC, and Raymond Taylor, ACCT, are also acknowledged.

Financial support for the assessment of the study in 1991 was generously provided by Information Associates. Valuable support and input for the 1991 restructuring of the project were also provided by the Massachusetts Community College Association, Inc.; the South Carolina State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education; the Texas Public Community/Junior College Association; the Washington State Board for Community College Education; and the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board.

A Redesign Task Force was formed in February 1991 to assess and restructure the project. This task force provided invaluable guidance and included Dale H. Miller (chair), Harrisburg Area Community College; Ralph Alterowitz, Venture Tech Corporation; Stanton Calvert, Texas Public Community/Junior College Association; Judith Eaton, American Council on Education; Thomas G. Estes, Jr., Mercer University; John E. Harper, The Robinson Group; and Robert W. Jensen, Metropolitan Community Colleges. K. Scott Hughes and Laura Faulk Wilson, consultants to the task force, provided excellent analysis and recommendations for restructuring the study and its reports. This restructured report is the result of the task force and the consultants' work, as well as the input provided by more than 300 business officers. In addition, the National Council of Community College Business Officials provided help.

INTRODUCTION

Background. In 1977, members of NACUBO's Two-Year Colleges Committee decided to undertake a comparative data study of public community colleges. (The term "community colleges" includes all postsecondary institutions offering up to the first two years of higher education.) Members of the committee were frustrated by the lack of information available to governing boards, presidents, and taxpayers who requested comparative data. The committee members thought that these data could be an important part of the information necessary for decisions such as appropriation requests, salary increases, and proposed expenditures by function (instruction, institutional support, plant operation and maintenance). Further, "current" information, rather than historical summary, was needed. Because the committee members were also concerned about potential problems involved in trying to establish comparative data for community and junior colleges, they approached the task cautiously.

Throughout the first 15 years of the project, comments from community college presidents and business officers were used to determine the usefulness of the data and the additional information needed, as well as to make necessary changes. Sample size doubled steadily throughout the first three years, from 97 to 184 to 403; leveled off at 420 and 442 the next two years; and increased to more than 500 since then, indicating the perceived usefulness of the statistics for decision making at these institutions.

This report reflects the project assessment that occurred in 1991. A task force was formed to assess the study and to consider its restructuring to improve its utility. This group comprised business officers, an accrediting agency official, a state agency administrator, a representative from private industry, a former community college president, and higher education finance consultants. Through the guidance of these people, several surveys were conducted and analyzed. This report is one result of that process, which included

input from more than 300 business officers and representatives of state agencies.

The following summary of important financial characteristics is based on the financial data section of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), conducted by NCES, and a supplemental survey conducted by NACUBO. Analysis performed by NACUBO, Laura Faulk Willson, and K. Scott Hughes in 1992 provided the foundation for the FY 1991 and 1992 reports as well as the current one.

Objectives. One of the study's primary objectives is to learn how comparative information can be used to improve community college decision making. The project also seeks to shed light on the financial and operational aspects of community colleges. The report format is designed to facilitate comparing the operational and financial statistics of an individual community college to national medians.

Peer Groups. A more detailed report, *Comparative Financial Statistics for Public Two-Year Colleges: FY 1993 Peer Groups Sample*, is also available. It contains not only national medians but also peer group medians for single-college districts divided into five peer groups on the basis of credit FTE enrollment as well as a multi-college peer group. *FY 1993 Peer Groups Sample* also contains explanations of the statistics, definitions of terms, and clarification as to what is included in and excluded from each calculation. Possible interpretations derived from institutional and peer group statistical comparisons, which may be useful for management reports based on this analysis, are also included. The breakdowns included in the peer groups report are:

National
Multi-college districts
Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment less than 1,000
Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment from 1,000 through 2,499
Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment from 2,500 through 4,999
Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment from 5,000 through 9,999
Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment of 10,000 or more

How to Order. Complimentary copies of this report have been distributed to the chief business officers of the participating colleges. Additional copies of this report or copies of the FY 1993 Peer Groups Sample report may be obtained by calling the NACUBO Order Desk at (202) 861-2560. FY 1993 National Sample (NC992) is \$20 for members; \$25 for nonmembers. FY 1993 Peer Groups Sample (NC993) is \$35 for members; \$45 for nonmembers. Information from the Peer Groups Sample is also available on disk in a menu-driven, Lotus spreadsheet format (NC1020, 3 1/2" disk format; NC1025, 5 1/4" disk); \$25 for members; \$40 for nonmembers.

Special Analysis Service. A service providing analyses of special groupings of the database is available for a modest fee. Selections available include groupings on the basis of credit FTE enrollment, current fund expenditures, state, region, or special group as specified by purchaser (for example, California colleges with credit FTE enrollment greater than 10,000). Call the NACUBO Center for Institutional Accounting, Finance, and Management at (202) 861-2535 for more information (\$75 members; \$100 nonmembers).

User Feedback. Comments from readers regarding the need for and improvements to this report are encouraged. This study contains a brief user's survey that readers are urged to complete. Without adequate feedback, NACUBO has no way of ensuring that future editions of *Comparative Financial Statistics* are as responsive as possible to the needs and wants of the community college decision makers that it seeks to serve.

Potential Uses. The primary purpose of this report is to assist an institution in preparing a meaningful analysis of how its financial and operational performance relates to peer group norms. Accreditation agencies have also found this study to be a useful tool in assessing institutional effectiveness, and increased application of the study by these agencies for reaccreditation purposes is anticipated.

Unlike internal institutional analysis, where performance in terms of revenue and expenditure patterns is related to goals, this analysis

compares certain data from one institution with data from other institutions. Comparison is useful only to the extent that the comparison group is similar and that data on revenue and expenditure performance are based on common understandings. Comparative data may be used to define high standards for assessing institutional financial success or to justify average performance, depending on the aspirations of an institution with respect to the norms of the comparison group. Both types of comparison can lead to meaningful analysis of an institution's financial data; such analysis could, in turn, affect the institution's financial policies in cases where an institution appears significantly out of line with its peers.

In addition to its primary purpose of providing meaningful comparisons, this report may serve as an internal management document for self-review and self-analysis. Comparisons provide a starting point for discovering institutional strengths and weaknesses. For example, costs per student that are far above the median, as well as staff-to-faculty ratios that appear high when compared with others, may indicate problems in institutional management.

LIMITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The results of a comparative data study of this nature must be used with care. Discussion of some of the more obvious concerns follows.

Extrapolation. The 516 public community colleges in this study may not reflect the financial and operational patterns of their 257 sister institutions (counting systems of branch campuses as single institutions). Care was taken to include institutions that are geographically representative, as well as representative of enrollment levels. However, because of the need to use data only from those cooperating institutions that filled both timely and complete reports, the sample is not random.

No great significance is attached to any changes that occurred from year to year for any of the statistics: the survey populations differed and most changes are smaller than the confidence limits for the statistics.

Original Data. Lack of well-established definitions for such terms as "full-time-equivalent student" and lack of consistency in reporting such expenditure functions as "academic support," "institutional support," and "student services" create difficulties in generating accurate comparative data. Moreover, some survey responses are estimates because some institutions do not keep precise data in all the areas surveyed. All these factors affect the quality of the results.

Institutional Comparability. There is no way to establish truly homogeneous peer groups for community colleges. Major factors, such as mission, location, academic preparation of entering students, local area salary levels, local nonsalary costs, and methods of financing, create unique financial and operating patterns. Peer group comparisons that lead to administrative financial policy changes require sensitivity to the many factors not readily apparent from the statistics.

The Myth of the "Typical" Institution. There is no typical institution, and institutions should use this report only to find what makes them unique—not to pressure an institution toward some nonexistent "median" performance. This study has found a great diversity of expenditure, revenue, and staffing patterns. Diversity is clearly a characteristic—and a great strength—of community and junior colleges.

Calculations. Pell Grants are excluded from both the revenue and expenditure bases, including federal restricted grants and restricted scholarships. All revenue and expenditure figures exclude auxiliaries unless specifically noted.

Interpretation of Proportions. Careful interpretation of expenditure and revenue proportions is urged. High costs in any area, such as utilities, will naturally push the expenditure proportion for other areas, such as instruction, below the sample median—even if the budget support for instruction is adequate.

Medians and Quartiles. The median represents the number that will split the group of colleges in half for a given statistic: one-half the colleges will be above the median, while one-half will be below. For that reason, the "median institution" is different for each statistic, and the proportions may thus not add to 100 percent.

The first quartile is the value for a statistic that separates the lowest 25 percent of the institutional values from the top 75 percent of the institutional values. The median is the value that separates the lowest 50 percent of the values from the top 50 percent of the values for each statistic. The third quartile is the value that separates the lowest 75 percent of the values from the top 25 percent of the values for each statistic.

N is the number of institutions that provided the data necessary to calculate the statistic. Hence, N is the number of values to find the quartiles and median. N varies with each statistic.

Important Note. Because each statistic has a different institution at its median and quartile values, proportions will not add to 100 percent. This is especially true of the first and third quartiles. An institution that has a low instructional budget proportion has a high administrative budget proportion. Thus, the quartiles are formed from very different institutions. As a result, the sum of the first quartile proportions will generally be less than 100 percent, while the sum of the third quartile proportions will tend to exceed 100 percent.

Means. The values in the pie charts and bar graphs depicting student population characteristics are means rather than medians.

Definitions. For the purposes of this study, the following terms are defined as follows.

Single-college district: A community/junior college district organized as a single college with one or more campuses and/or satellite locations.

Multi-college district: A community/junior college district organized as two or more separate colleges, each of which may have one or more campuses and/or satellite locations.

Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment: Survey respondents were urged to report figures that accurately represent their institutions. For those colleges that required a formula, the following were recommended. Credit FTE enrollment is annual credit hours divided by 30 if a college is on a semester basis; divided by 45 if a college is on a quarter basis. Noncredit FTE enrollment is annual noncredit course hours divided by 60.

Instructional expenditures: Expenditures for credit and noncredit courses; academic, occupational, and technical instruction; remedial and tutorial instruction; and regular, special, and extension sessions.

Service area population: The population included in the area the

district is mandated to serve (i.e., as designated by ZIP codes, county boundaries, political boundaries).

Staffing: Includes regular, temporary, and part-time staff. Excludes student assistants, both regular and work-study. See *Financial Accounting and Reporting Manual for Higher Education* [1332-338] (NACUBO) for definitions of categories.

Total educational and general expenditures: Excludes E&G mandatory transfers, E&G nonmandatory transfers, auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.

Total revenues: Excludes sales and services of auxiliary enterprises, sales and services of hospitals, and independent operations.

Other income: Includes endowment income, sales and services of educational activities, and other sources.

Academic expenditures: Includes instruction (and research), public service, and academic support.

Support expenditures: Includes student services, institutional support, and plant operation and maintenance.

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FY 1993
Participation by State and Region

N = 516

T = Total in State

R = Responses

Regional Summary		
Region	T	R
Central	198	140
Eastern	127	76
Southern	280	192
Western	168	108
Total	773	516
Percent of Total		67%

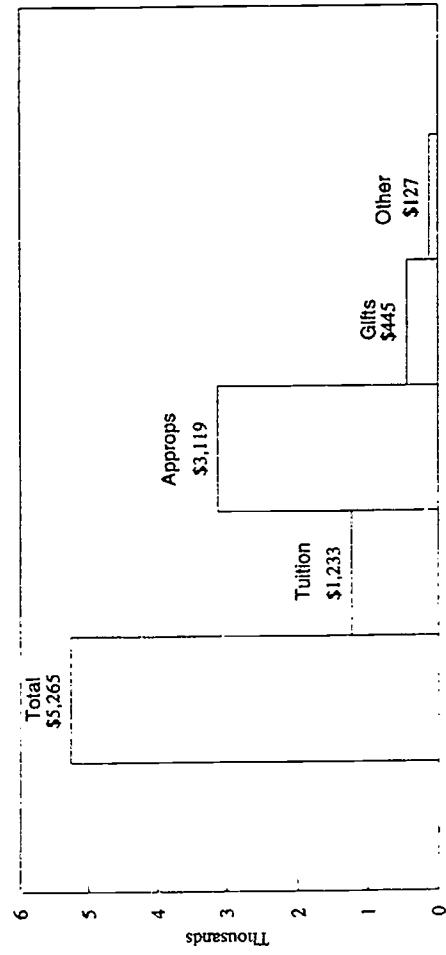
Central		
ST	T	R
IL	40	20
IN	2	2
IA	15	11
KS	19	9
MI	29	29
MN	23	18
MO	12	12
NE	6	6
ND	2	1
OH	22	15
OK	12	7
SD	N/A	N/A
WI	16	10
Total	198	140
Percent		71%

Eastern		
ST	T	R
CT	12	8
DE	1	0
ME	6	4
MD	17	14
MA	15	7
NH	2	0
NJ	19	10
NY	38	19
PA	14	12
RI	1	1
VT	2	1
Total	127	76
Percent		60%

Western		
ST	T	R
AK	N/A	N/A
AZ	11	7
CA	70	50
CO	15	11
HI	N/A	N/A
ID	3	0
MT	8	3
NV	4	1
NM	8	6
OR	13	10
UT	5	5
WA	24	11
WY	7	4
Total	168	108
Percent		64%

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Revenues per Credit FTE Student



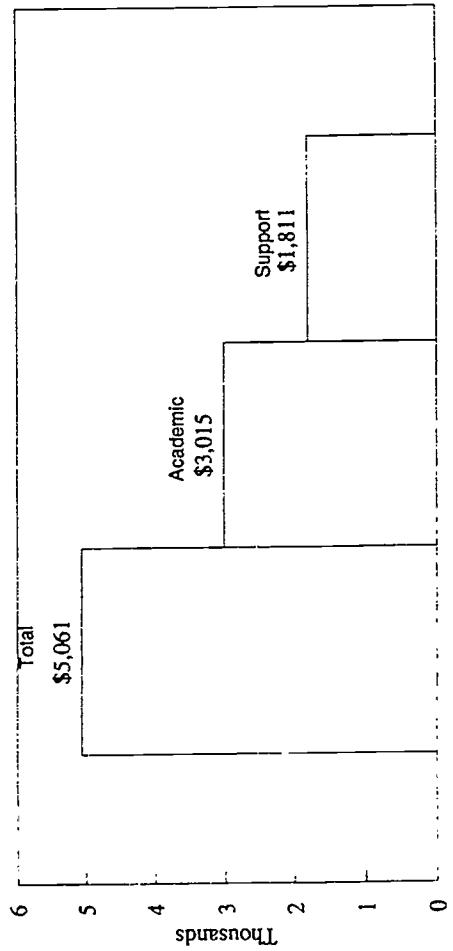
REVENUES

Total revenues per credit student were \$5,265 at the median college. Almost two-thirds (60 percent) of revenues were received from state and local appropriations at the median college, and 50 percent of the colleges reported receiving 53 to 70 percent of their total funds from this source.

Tuition and fees made up 24 percent of total revenue at the median college; one-half of the colleges reported that tuition and fees represented from 16 to 32 percent of their revenues. Students paid \$1,233 in tuition and fees at the median college.

Revenues by Source	Revenues as a Percentage of Total Revenues			
	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	N
Total revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	516
Tuition and fees	15.9	23.7	32.1	516
Appropriations (all)	53.8	60.8	70.5	516
State	32.1	47.5	57.8	516
Local	0.0	11.2	26.4	516
State and local combined	53.1	60.1	69.7	516
Gifts, grants, and contracts (all sources)	5.4	8.7	14.0	516
Other revenues	1.4	2.5	4.4	516

Expenditures per Credit FTE Student



EXPENDITURES

Almost two-thirds (61 percent) of all expenditures at the median college were directed to academic programs; approximately 48 percent of expenditures to credit instruction. Fifty percent of the colleges reported spending 42 to 53 percent on credit instruction.

Academic support (i.e., libraries, media services, academic administration) received the smallest proportion of funds, with about 9 percent of total expenditures going to this category at the median college. Ten percent of expenditures were dedicated to student services (i.e., counseling and career guidance, financial aid, admissions and records, health service and administration) and plant operation and maintenance, respectively, at the median college.

One-half of the colleges spent about one-third (36 percent) of their expenditure base on administration.

Expenditures as a Percentage of Total E&G Expenditures

Expenditures by Function	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	N	Your College
Total expenditures	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	516	516
Academic expenditures	56.4	61.2	65.1	516	516
Instruction (incl. research, public serv.)	46.3	51.6	56.4	516	516
Credit instruction	41.8	48.4	53.3	516	516
Academic support	6.0	8.5	11.2	516	516
Support expenditures	32.1	36.0	40.4	516	516
Student services	8.0	10.0	12.2	516	516
Institutional support	12.5	14.9	18.0	516	516
Plant operation and maintenance	8.4	10.1	11.8	516	516

Selected Expenditure Ratios				
	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	N
Total E&G salaries and wages / Utilities expenditures /	56.8%	60.3%	64.4%	513
Building gross square feet	\$1.00	\$1.20	\$1.60	359
Plant O&M without utilities / Building gross square feet	\$2.40	\$3.20	\$4.30	359
Total E&G benefits / Total E&G salaries & wages	0.20	0.23	0.27	513
Instructional salaries (without benefits) / Total E&G expenditures	31.6%	35.7%	39.7%	512
Man transfers for debt + CF interest payments / Unrestricted CF revenues	0.00	0.00	0.01	318

The importance of these ratios is their usefulness when one is examining figures that show changes over time. The median college reported that 60 percent of its E&G expenditures were paid in salaries and wages (exclusive of benefits), with half of the colleges between 57 and 64 percent. Utilities averaged \$1.20 per gross square foot at the median college, with 50 percent of the colleges reporting a range of \$1.00 to \$1.60.

Plant operation and maintenance--excluding utilities--averaged \$3.20 per gross square foot at the median college, with 50 percent of the colleges reporting between \$2.40 and \$4.30.

As a proportion of total E&G salaries, benefits were 23 percent at the median college, with a range of 20 to 27 percent at half the colleges.

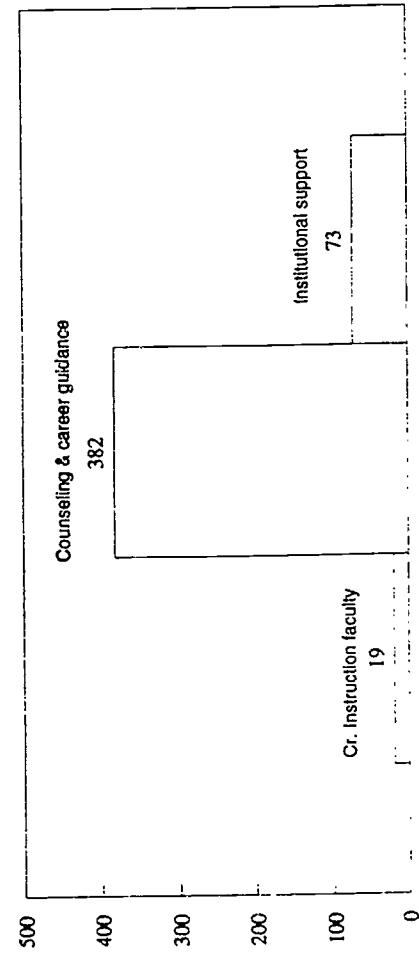
Utilities averaged \$1.20 per gross square foot at the median college, with 50 percent of the colleges reporting a range of \$1.00 to \$1.60.

(without benefits), with half the colleges reporting between 32 and 40 percent.

Another measure of flexibility, debt service is usually regarded as a fixed cost. The amount of budget used to support debt service reduces funds for academic purposes. The higher the proportion of budget dedicated to debt service, the less flexibility the college may have to respond to financial changes. At least 50 percent of the colleges reporting had a debt service ratio of 0. Debt service ratios are seldom above 5 percent.

STAFFING

Credit FTE Students per FTE Staff



The median college employed one FTE staff member for every nine credit FTE students.

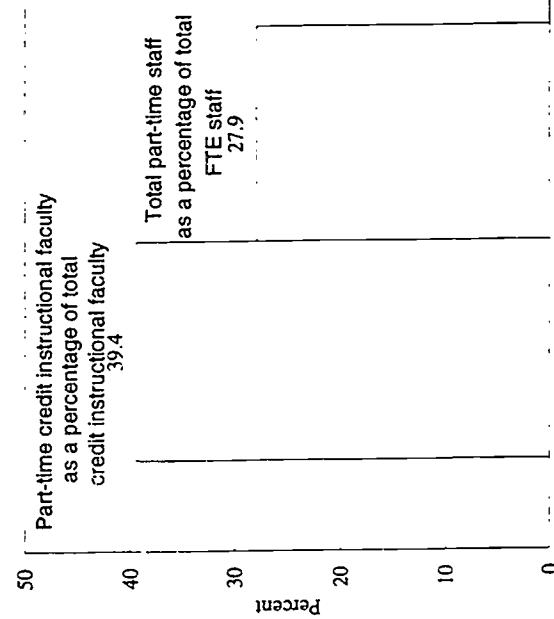
The median college employed one credit instruction FTE faculty member for every 19 credit FTE students. However, the median college employed only one FTE staff member in counseling and career guidance areas for 382 credit FTE students, a ratio exceeded only by employees in the student service staff (482).

Staff by Function	Credit FTE Students per FTE Staff			
	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	N
Total staff	7.5	9.3	11.1	317
Instruction				
Credit instruction faculty	15.9	19.1	23.7	319
All other (nonfac; noncredit instruc)	33.1	99.4	224.2	316
Public service				
0.0	61.4	619.3	314	
Academic support				
Academic administration	178.6	335.7	612.1	315
All other (faculty, nonfaculty)	81.8	148.2	244.1	314
Student services				
Student services administration	260.4	481.5	989.8	314
Counseling & career guidance	260.8	381.6	588.3	314
All other	85.0	148.4	231.0	314
Institutional support				
Plant operation and maintenance	75.8	100.9	152.3	317

Selected Ratios

	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	N	Your College
Unduplicated credit student headcount / Total FTE staff	16.5	21.4	27.8	307	
Service area population / Unduplicated credit student headcount	18.7	27.9	43.2	351	
Building gross square feet / Total credit FTE students	82	111	151	359	
Total scholarships and Pell Grants / Total credit FTE students	\$469	\$671	\$958	516	
Credit faculty + counseling staff / Academic + student servs admin + inst support	2.0	2.8	3.8	314	
All other FTE staff / Credit FTE faculty	0.8	1.1	1.4	315	

Part-Time FTE Staff



The median college had 111 gross square feet per credit FTE student. The range for one-half of the colleges was between 82 and 151 gross square feet.

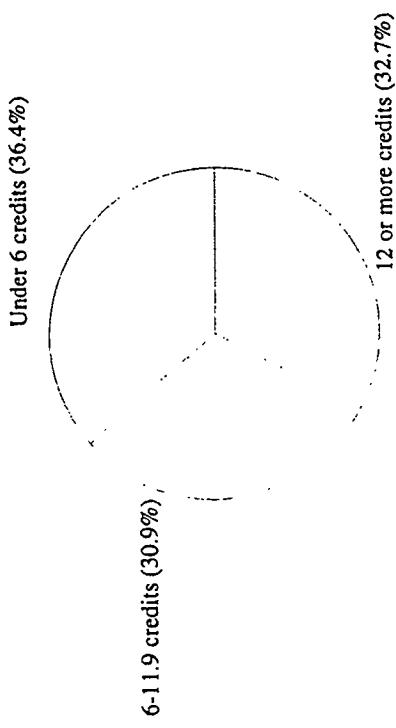
The median value of scholarships and grants--including Pell Grants--per credit FTE student was \$671. However, one-half of the colleges reported scholarships per student ranging from \$469 to \$958.

The median college employed 2.8 credit faculty and counseling FTE staff for every one FTE academic and student services administrator and institutional support employee. This figure ranged from 2.0 to 3.8 at half of the colleges.

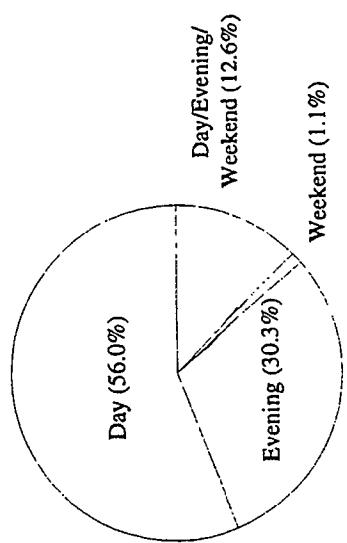
The median college had a 1.1 to 1 relationship between nonfaculty employees and FTE faculty.

More than a third (39 percent) of credit instructional faculty were part-time employees at the median college. In contrast, approximately one-quarter (28 percent) of all FTE staff (both faculty and nonfaculty staff) were employed part-time at the median college.

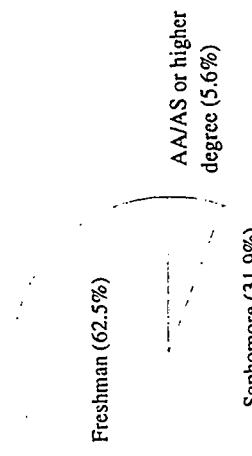
Credit Units Enrolled (N=312) (Mean)



Hours Attended (N=322) (Mean)



Class Level (N=324) (Mean)



STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

About one-third (33%) of students were enrolled on a full-time basis.

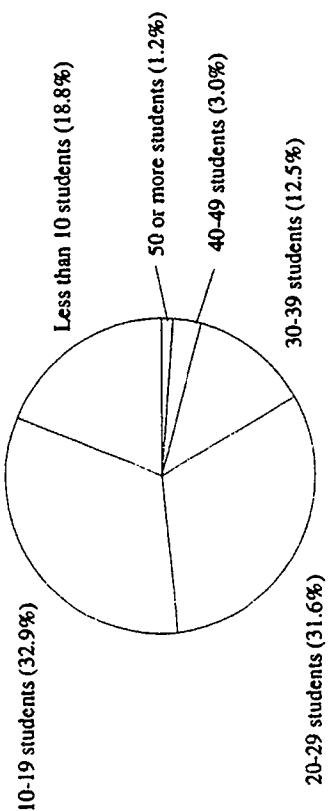
Thirty-six percent of students were enrolled for fewer than six credit units; it is significant that this group did not qualify for financial aid.

If one assumes that community college enrollment would be approximately evenly split between first- and second-year students, it is noteworthy that only half of the entering freshmen appeared to remain in school long enough to attain sophomore status.

Although the community colleges enrolled on average 56 percent of students in the day, a significantly large percentage of students attended evening classes or a combination of day, evening, and weekend classes.

Credit Classes Distributed by Class Size (N=308) (Mean)

The most popular class sizes were 10-19 and and 20-29 (33 and 32 percent respectively). While 19 percent of classes enrolled fewer than 10 students, 1 percent enrolled 50 or more students.



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APPENDIX A

PARTICIPATING COLLEGES AND PEER GROUP COMPOSITION

Group 1: Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment less than 1,000
 Group 2: Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment from 1,000 through 2,499
 Group 3: Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment from 2,500 through 4,999

Group 4: Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment from 5,000 through 9,999
 Group 5: Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment of 10,000 or more
 Group 6: Multi-college district

ALABAMA

Alabama Aviation & Technical College (1)
 Alabama Southern Community College (2)
 Central Alabama Community College (2)
Douglas MacArthur State Technical College (1)
Enterprise State Junior College (2)
Gadsden State Community College (4)
George C. Wallace State Community College (3)
Harry M. Ayers State Technical College (1)
J.M. Patterson State Technical College (1)
James H. Faulkner State Community College (3)
Jefferson Davis Community College (2)
Jefferson State Community College (3)
John C. Calhoun State Community College (4)
Lawson State Community College (2)
Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior College (2)
Reid State Technical College (1)
Shelton State Community College (3)
Shoals Community College (2)
Snead State Community College (2)
Southern Union State Junior College (3)
Sparks State Technical College (1)
Wallace Community College, Selma (2)
Wallace State Community College, Hanceville (3)

ARIZONA

Arizona Western College (3)
 Central Arizona College (3)
 Coconino County Community College (2)
 Maricopa County Community College District (6)
 Mohave Community College (2)
 Pima County Community College (5)
 Yavapai College (2)

CALIFORNIA

Merced College (4)
 Monterey Peninsula College (4)
 Mt. San Jacinto College (3)
 Napa Valley Community College (3)
 North Orange County Community College District (6)
 Palo Verde College (1)
 Palomar Community College (5)
 Rancho Santiago Community College (5)
 Rio Hondo College (4)
 Riverside Community College (5)
 Saddleback Community College District (6)
 San Diego Community College District (6)
 San Joaquin Delta College (5)
 San Jose/Evergreen Community College District (6)
 Santa Barbara Community College (4)
 Santa Clara Community College (3)
 Shasta College (4)
 Solano County Community College (4)
 Sonoma County Junior College (5)
 State Center Community College District (6)
 Taft College (1)
 Yosemite Community College District (6)
 Yuba Community College (3)

COLORADO

Aims Community College (3)
 Arapahoe Community College (3)
 Colorado Mountain College (3)
 Community College of Aurora (3)
 Community College of Denver (3)
 Front Range Community College (4)
 Morgan Community College (1)
 Northeastern Junior College (2)
 Otero Junior College (1)
 Long Beach Community College (5)
 Los Angeles Community College District (6)
 Los Rios Community College District (6)
 Mendocino College (2)

ARKANSAS

Garland County Community College (2)
 Mississippi County Community College (2)
 Phillips County Community College (2)
 Pulaski Technical College (1)
 Rich Mountain Community College (1)
 Westark Community College (3)

Group 4: Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment from 5,000 through 9,999
 Group 5: Single-college district with credit FTE enrollment of 10,000 or more
 Group 6: Multi-college district

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire Community College (2)
Bristol Community College (3)
Holyoke Community College (3)
Massachusetts Bay Community College (3)
Massasoit Community College (3)
Mount Wachusett Community College (2)
Springfield Technical Community College (3)

MICHIGAN

Alpena Community College (2)
Bay de Noc Community College (2)
Charles S. Mott Community College (4)
Delta College (4)
Glen Oaks Community College (1)
Gogebic Community College (1)
Grand Rapids Community College (4)
Henry Ford Community College (4)
Highland Park Community College (2)
Jackson Community College (3)
Kalamazoo Valley Community College (4)
Kellogg Community College (3)
Kirtland Community College (1)
Lake Michigan College (2)
Lansing Community College (5)
Macomb Community College (5)
Mid Michigan Community College (2)
Monroe County Community College (2)
Montcalm Community College (2)
Muskegon Community College (3)
North Central Michigan College (2)
Northwestern Michigan College (3)
Oakland Community College (5)
Schoolcraft College (4)
Southwestern Michigan College (2)
St. Clair County Community College (3)
Washtenaw Community College (4)
Wayne County Community College (4)
West Shore Community College (1)

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

Fergus Falls Community College (1)
Hibbing Community College (2)
Inver Hills Community College (3)
Itasca Community College (1)
Lakewood Community College (3)
Mesabi Community College (2)
Minneapolis Community College (3)
Normandale Community College (4)
North Hennepin Community College (3)
Northland Community College (1)
Rainy River Community College (1)
Rochester Community College (3)
Vermilion Community College (1)
Willmar Community College (2)
Worthington Community College (1)

NEBRASKA

Central Community College (3)
Metropolitan Community College (4)
Mid-Plains Community College Area (2)
Northeast Community College (2)
Southeast Community College (4)
Western Nebraska Community College (2)

NEVADA

Truckee Meadows Community College (3)

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic Community College (3)
Bergen Community College (4)
Burlington County College (3)
County College of Morris (4)
Cumberland County College (2)
Essex County College (4)
Gloucester County College (3)
Hudson County Community College (2)
Middlesex County College (4)
Ocean County College (4)

MISSOURI

Crowder College (2)
East Central College (2)
Heart of the Ozarks Technical Community College (2)
Jefferson College (3)
Metropolitan Community Colleges (6)
Mineral Area College (2)
Moberly Area Community College (2)
North Central Missouri College (1)
St. Charles County Community College (3)
St. Louis Community College (5)
State Fair Community College (2)
Three Rivers Community College (2)

MONTANA

Anoka Ramsey Community College (3)
Austin Community College (1)
Brainerd Community College (2)

Adirondack Community College (3)
Corning Community College (3)
Dutchess Community College (5)
Erie Community College (5)
Finger Lakes Community College (3)
Genesee Community College (3)
Hudson Valley Community College (4)

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NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute (4)
Clovis Community College (2)
Eastern New Mexico University - Roswell (2)
Northern New Mexico Community College (2)
San Juan College (2)
Santa Fe Community College (3)

NEW YORK

Adirondack Community College (3)
Corning Community College (3)
Dutchess Community College (5)
Erie Community College (5)
Finger Lakes Community College (3)
Genesee Community College (3)
Hudson Valley Community College (4)

NEW YORK (Cont.)

Jamesstown Community College (3)
 Jefferson Community College (2)
 Mohawk Valley Community College (3)
 Monroe Community College (4)
 North Country Community College (2)
 Onondaga Community College (4)
 Orange County Community College (3)
 Queensborough Community College (4)
 Schenectady County Community College (2)
 Suffolk Community College (5)
 Sullivan County Community College (2)
 Westchester Community College (4)

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota State College of Science (2)

OHIO

Belmont Technical College (2)
 Central Ohio Technical College (2)
 Cincinnati Technical College (3)
 Clark State Community College (2)
 Cuyahoga Community College (5)
 Hocking College (3)
 Jefferson Technical College (2)
 Lakeland Community College (3)
 Lorain County Community College (3)
 Northwest Technical College (2)
 Owens Technical College (4)
 Sinclair Community College (5)
 Stark Technical College (3)
 Terra Technical College (2)
 Washington State Community College (2)

NORTH CAROLINA

Alamance Community College (2)
 Asheville-Buncombe Tech. Community College (3)
 Beaufort County Community College (1)
 Bladen Community College (1)
 Caldwell Community College & Technical Institute (2)
 Cape Fear Community College (3)
 Carteret Community College (2)
 Catawba Valley Community College (2)
 Central Piedmont Community College (4)
 Cleveland Community College (1)
 Coastal Carolina Community College (3)
 Fayetteville Technical Community College (3)
 Gaston College (3)
 Haywood Community College (2)
 James Sprunt Community College (1)
 Johnston Community College (2)
 Lenoir Community College (2)
 Mayland Community College (1)
 McDowell Technical Community College (1)
 Nash Community College (2)
 Pamlico Community College (1)
 Pitt Community College (3)
 Richmonde Community College (1)
 Rockingham Community College (2)
 Rowan-Cabarrus Community College (2)
 Sandhills Community College (2)
 Southeastern Community College (2)
 Surry Community College (2)
 Wayne Community College (2)
 Western Piedmont Community College (2)
 Wilkes Community College (2)

PENNSYLVANIA

Bucks County Community College (4)
 Butler County Community College (2)
 Community College of Allegheny County (5)
 Community College of Beaver County (2)
 Community College of Philadelphia (5)
 Harrisburg Area Community College (4)
 Lehigh Carbon Community College (4)
 Montgomery County Community College (4)
 Northampton County Area Community College (3)
 Pennsylvania College of Technology (3)
 Reading Area Community College (2)
 Westmoreland County Community College (3)

RHODE ISLAND

Community College of Rhode Island (4)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken Technical College (2)
 Central Carolina Technical College (2)
 Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College (1)
 Denmark Technical College (1)
 Florence-Darlington Technical College (2)
 Greenville Technical College (4)
 Midlands Technical College (4)
 Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College (2)
 Piedmont Technical College (2)
 Technical College of the Lowcountry (1)
 Tri-County Technical College (3)
 Trident Technical College (4)
 Williamsburg Technical College (1)
 York Technical College (2)

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga State Technical Community College (4)
 Cleveland State Community College (2)
 Dyersburg State Community College (2)
 Jackson State Community College (2)
 Moltow State Community College (2)
 Nashville State Technical Institute (3)
 Northeast State Technical Community College (2)

TENNESSEE (Cont.)

Pellissippi State Technical Community College (4)
Roane State Community College (3)
Shelby State Community College (4)

TEXAS

Alamo Community College District (6)
Alvin Community College (3)
Amarillo College (3)
Angelina College (2)
Austin Community College (5)
Bee County College (2)
Blinn College* (5)
Brazosport College (2)
Central Texas College (3)
Clarendon College (1)
College of the Mainland (2)
Cochran County Community College (4)
Cooke County College (2)
Dallas County Community College District (9)
Del Mar College (4)
El Paso County Community College (5)
Frank Phillips College (1)
Galveston College (2)
Grayson County College (2)
Hill College (2)
Houston Community College System (6)
Howard County Junior College (2)
Kilgore College (3)
Laredo Community College (3)
Lee College (4)
Midland College (3)
Navarro College (2)
North Harris Montgomery Community College (5)
Northeast Texas Community College (2)
Odessa College (3)
Paris Junior College (2)
San Jacinto College (5)
Southwest Texas Junior College (2)
Tarrant County Junior College (5)
Temple Junior College (2)
Trinity Valley Community College (3)
Tyler Junior College (4)
Vernon Regional Junior College (2)

TEXAS (Cont.)

Victoria College (2)
Weatherford College (2)
Western Texas College (1)
Wharton County Junior College (3)

UTAH

College of Eastern Utah (2)
Dixie College (2)
Salt Lake Community College (5)
Snow College (2)
Utah Valley Community College (4)

VERMONT

Community College of Vermont (2)

VIRGINIA

Blue Ridge Community College (2)
Central Virginia Community College (2)
Dabney S. Lancaster Community College (1)
Danville Community College (2)
Eastern Shore Community College (1)
Germanna Community College (2)
J. Sergeant Reynolds Community College (4)
John Tyler Community College (3)
Mountain Empire Community College (2)
New River Community College (2)
Northern Virginia Community College (5)
Patrick Henry Community College (2)
Paul D. Camp Community College (1)
Piedmont Virginia Community College (2)
Rappahannock Community College (2)
Richard Bland College (2)
Southside Virginia Community College (2)
Southwest Virginia Community College (3)
Thomas Nelson Community College (3)
Tidewater Community College (5)
Virginia Highlands Community College (2)
Virginia Western Community College (3)
Wytheville Community College (2)

WASHINGTON

Centralia College (2)
Clark College (3)
Everett Community College (3)
Highline Community College (3)
Lower Columbia College (2)
Peninsula College (2)
Seattle Community Colleges (6)
Shoreline Community College (3)
Walla Walla Community College (3)
Wenatchee Valley Community College (2)
Whatcom Community College (2)

WISCONSIN

Blackhawk Technical College (2)
Chippewa Valley Technical College (3)
Gateway Technical College (3)
Lakeshore Technical College (2)
Madison Area Technical College (2)
Mid-State Technical College (2)
Milwaukee Area Technical College (5)
Northeast Wisconsin Technical College (3)
Western Wisconsin Technical College (3)
Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (2)

WYOMING

Casper College (3)
Laramie County Community College (4)
Northwest College (2)
Western Wyoming Community College (2)

**Comparative Financial Statistics
for Public Two-Year Colleges:
FY 1993 National Sample**

USER'S SURVEY

Please return to:

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